## NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 8.

F SEE OUTSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER. Error.- In the first paragraph, 29th line, of the article in last on 'The Moral of Famine' for 'mdraidual' read

We would not deny that the considerations adverse to the appropriation by Congress of \$3,000,000 to be used by the President at his unlimited discretion in procuring a Peace with Mexico have great intrinsic force. The measure is anomalous and exceptionable, and we hardly know any object but Peace that would justify a vote in its favor. But to stop butchery and devastation—to put an end to might have excused this delay, but the party which the state of general uncertainty, apprehension, idleness, unthrift, carnage, and frequent assassinations, flagrant robberies, and all manner of out rages on men, women and children which now pervades a vast region, we would vote even this appropriation. The President asks the money : he and we think it the duty of Whigs to forget that he is James K. Polk, remember only that he is President of the United States, and vote the money. At the worst he can but be fooled out of it, (and we think he must have his eye-teeth cut by this time and what are Three Millions for Peace, when we are spending full Fifty Millions a year on the War? True, he may use the money discrematably and scandalize the Country, but we need not presume bonds ; let no excuse be afforded the incombent by now (XIIth Ward) would probably ten or twenty minutes in opposing Dixon H. Lew-

Of course, we stand fast for the Wilmot Proviso. the Military Appropriation bill, where it just as properly belonged as to this; but let it be firmly nailed to this if no better place remains. Should through the bill just as well. But even should this portionment as simple and natural as possible. be defeated, we hope the friends of Peace will nevertheless vote for the bill. Let no chance of Peace be neglected.

New-Hampshire.

Loftiest and manliest among the voices sounding from the host just victorious in the election of Polk in resisting the Annexation of Texas without nome guaranty against the extension of Slavery over all the vast, unpeopled domain claimed by her was that of JOHN P. HALE of New-Hampshire. Discarded by the wireworkers of his party for that protest, Mr. Hale appealed from the Caucus to the People, and was sustained. The advocates of Annexation in defiance of Mexico and in utter disregard of Human Liberty were repeatedly beaten in their attempts to elect a man of their own heart in Mr. Hale's stead, and the scat stands unrepresented-to the end of the Congress. One year ago, an opportunity was afforded by the recurrence of the sion of public sentiment, and the result ensured a Independent House, with Joseph Cilley (Anti-Slavery) for the unexpired balance of the Senatorial term and JOHN P. HALE U. S. Senator for the ensuing six years. Such were the results of an act paign of 1846, the forerunner of a long series of

The battle is be fought over again in the State Election now approaching, and from every side the ent contest is evidently the most vehement of the last thirty years, that of 1840 possibly excepted .-We anticipate a heavier vote than even that of other ever cast. But the issues are the same as last year, the parties the same, the candidates dividual changes each way, we believe a majority of them are the right way. The North end of the State, where there exist great natural obstacles to the general diffusion of intelligence, will of course give on a full poll a larger Loco-Foco majority than last year; but on the other hand. Cheshire county, the Whie stronghold, was scarcely aroused last year, and will give 500 to 1,000 more plurality against the pretenders to exclusive Democracy than it then did. We cherish strong hopes, therefore, that the verdict of 1846 will be confirmed in

One good sign is the altered tone of the late dominant party with regard to Slavery. That party was wont to mob and dragoon before its tribunals of Justice! persons guilty of speaking against the peculiar institution; it has passed all manner of Legislative resolves against Anti-Slavery action as treasonable and insurrectionary; it elected and reelected to Congress Charles G. Atherton, author of the Gag Resolutions subverting the Right of Petition, and now has him in the U. S. Senate, a standing monument of its intense servility, it whirled around and went all lengths for Texan Annexation after its organs had denounced the scheme as black as ink, bitter as hell;" and its Representatives in Congress (Hale only excepted, and he discarded therefor) voted to admit Texas with all her real and nineteen-twentieths of her nominal territory given over to perpetual bondage. Not a whisper of dissent from all this was heard from the regular' ranks until they were discomfited in fair fight; but since then they are all Anti-Slavery, after a skin-deep fashion, and their Members even ste (when they are screwed up to the Yeas and Nays) against descerating with Slavery any territory which may be acquired from Mexico. 'Hypoerisy,' says a pithy writer, 'is the tribute Vice. pays to Virtue should we not rather say to irk-

That we regard the result of the pending New. Hampshire struggle with deep anxiety though with earnest hope, need bardly be said. Apart from the peculiar affection which each entertains for the spot of his nativity, we cannot but esteem the is sacs in the Granite State more instinct with vital and obvious Principle than almost any other. The new elements thrown into the Political cauldron by the Texas Conspiracy and its success are here more potent and palpable than almost anywhere else .-New-Hampshire, moreover, has abased herself more vilely at the footstool of Slavery than any other State; it became her to set the example of resurrection, and nobly has she done it. It he comes her now to show that her renovation was not accidental nor factitious, and that she cannot be scourged into fresh humiliation. This, too, we trust she will make manifest. But let no freeman who has a vote within her borders be elsewhere than at the poll of his township on Tuesday the 9th of

The Philadelphia Ledger, we perceive, was recently spoken of by our Business Reporter as usually a candid paper." We beg leave to say here, to avoid future misapprehension, that, so far from being concluded by this opinion, we deem the Ledger one of the most uncandid and unfair delamers of every act and purpose of the Whig party in the land. It is more smooth, more specious, more decorous, than most of its colaborers in the work of calumniating the Whig party and subjecting it to popular odium, under the treacherous garb

Districting our City.

While all the rest of the State, with not more than one or two exceptions, was divided into Assembly Districts nearly a month since, by the sev eral County Boards of Supervisors, this City remains undistricted, either for Senators or Assem blymen. This should not continue. The People need time to become familiar with their several District boundaries, to become familiar with the new adjustment and prepared for intelligent action under it, and to form such organizations and combinations as to them shall seem expedient. The Constitution allowed them the ten months antecedent to the next Legislative Election for these ourposes; our Board of Supervisors has already out this down to nine, and is now wearing away the balance. A political balance in the Board

has 17 of the 19 Supervisors has no apology for it. We have very little objection to the plan of the Special Committee except that it is too unnatural and hair splitting. Of course, one object is to secure all the four Senate Districts and all but two or three of the sixteen Assembly Dictricts to the pregives reason for confident hope that he can procure sent dominant party; but such nice contriving rare a speedy and satisfactory Peace by means of it: | ly answers its end; and we shall be disappointed if this case prove an exception to the general rule But the splitting up of the VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, XIth, XVIth and XVIIth Wards, and the dividing even of an Election District in the XVIIth, seem to us vexatious and unwise. It is sacrificing too much to a numerical uniformity which a single year's mutations will disturb, and which in five years will have utterly vanished. In our opinion, if the Committee had proposed simply to make one that. This is no time to stickle for etiquette or District to the 1st and HId, another of the Hd and stand upon precedents. Had the Senate done Vith Wards, and let each of the remaining Wards so when the Oregon Treaty was thrust in upon it | constitute an Assembly District, the city would wrong end foremost tast Session, we might ere this have been better satisfied. True, the disparities have been involved in a needless, sanguinary and of Population would be very considerable under atrocious War. The Presidency is now in peculiar this arrangement, but the least populous District he one of the Whigs for continuing his wretched War. Last most populous before the close of the ten years; Summer the cry was raised that the War would while the VIIth, VIIIth, and IXth Wards, now have been stopped had not John Davis consumed among the most populous, are not likely to increase much, and may even (through the extension of bus is's motion to strike out the Wilmot Proviso. Let ness and the erection of dwellings of a better class. there be no shadow of basis for such a lying pre- in place of the swarming hovels of extreme penury.) become less populous than at present.

It may be advisable to attach a part of th now and evermore. We wish it could have been VIIIth Ward to the Vth, part of the VIIth to the fastened to the Army (Ten Regiments) bill, or to IVth, and part of the XVIth to the XIIth, but be yond that we would not divide a Ward. The XVIIIth would be left the smallest, but would soon be one of the most populous Districts. We it be so affixed, the votes that adopt it can carry trust the Board of Supervisors will make the Ap-

Grain and Tariffs.

Grain and Tariffs.

"Before and at the time of the repeal of the Corn laws, we predicted that the result would be the opening of a new market to the Agricultural products of our farmers, and an increased business to our shipping.—But the Courier, Tribune, and some other journals, with figures which they assured us would "not lie," demonstrated that the wants of Great Britain would be supplied from the Baltic and the Danube, which countries would drive us from the market. But if the statistics and columns of figures which they marshaled in formidable array, and which they marshale in formidable from the figures which they marshale in formidable for the first marshale in formidable for the first marshale in formidable for the first marshale for the firs

Surely, fair-minded, intelligent Free Traders must be disgusted with the habitual resort of their journalists to such tricky statements as the above We challenge the True Sun to show where and when we ever held that, after a season like the last of general deficiency of harvests throughout Europe and general abundance here, there would be no considerable exportation of Grain from this country All honest men must admit that the present state nnual State Election for a more emphatic expres of things is exceptional, and not likely to occur oftener than once in several years. There would Whig Governor, Council, Senate and a Whig and have been an extraordinary demand for Grain to go abroad this Winter had the Tariff of 1842 remained untouched and the British Corn-Laws unchanged. Indeed, those Corn-Laws were framed with express which brought home the Texas Question to the the importation of our Grain with Great Britain understandings and consciences of the People of would have been very light this year under those New-Hampshire. Such were the struggle and the Laws. We are and ever have been in favor of triumph which opened so auspiciously the cam- buying abroad every article we cannot advantage ously produce at home, and selling such articles as we can best spare in order that we may thus buy ; but procuring the bulk of our Fabrics abroad and undertaking to pay for them in Agricultural staples. note of arduous preparation is sounded. The pres-not as a casual resort in emergency but as a settled policy, is a very different matter, and this we oppose as unsound and sure to result in calamity When we are short of Food, let us import Grain 1840, which exceeded by several thousands any if there be other materials which are not easily produced in our country, let us freely send abroad for them, levying only Revenue duties on their imrials, whether domestic or foreign, let us employ our own labor in manufacturing therefrom whatever fabrics we may require. This is the policy we commend, not to our own country alone, but to all untries, for we believe it calculated to promote the interests and extend the sphere of Useful Labor everywhere, while it checks the strong tendency of our age to a gigantic Commercial Feudalism.

> Hon. TRUMAN SMITH of Litchfield was unannously nominated for reelection to Congress by the Whigs of his District on the 2d inst. He received all but two votes on the first informal ballot. Mr. Smith's ability. energy and untiring industry have won for him a high standing in the House, and if the Whigs of his District

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF JOHN M'LEAN or Onto," is the title of a small pamphlet just issued by Grigg, Elliot & Co. Philadelphia. It is a compact and perspicuous though highly eulogistic Judge was born (March 11, 1785,) in Morris Co. N. J. where his father was a poor Irish immigrant. who removed westward in 1789, settling first in Morgantown, Va. then in Jessamine Co. Ky. and inally in Hamilton Co. Ohio, where his now eminent son first turned from the hard labor of a poor pioneer's son to the development of his own men tal powers. He was employed at 18 as a clerk in the County Clerk's office of Hamilton Co., married at 22, and soon after was admitted to the Bar, settled in Lebanon, Warren Co. and was in 1812 (when but 27 years old) chosen to Congress, was twice reflected—the last time receiving every vote in his District—an honor almost unexampled. In Court; in 1822 Commissioner of the General Land Office, and in 1823 Postmaster General. In 1829 he was thence transferred to the Bench of the U. S. Supreme Court, which he still adorns. Such is a brief outline of his life.

The Friends of good order, morality and industry, you are now called upon to tell your Representatives in the Legislature of your State, that they must not repeal the Excise Law of 1845, and farthermore, that its provisions must be extended to the City and County of New-York. Already over 30,000 names have been signed to the Petition, but 0,000 names have been signed to the Petition; but Fort. \$4,000. there are thousands more yet who will add their names. Temperance men, you must be up and es! Be active! Circulate the Petitions! For the sake of Justice, and all that we hold Justice. let us strive to get rid of one of the vilest curses that has ever afflicted the world. Run sits like an incubus over our City, and vulture like preys upon the very vitals and energies of our people.

Par A Bill to submit to the People the question the Repeal of the Black Laws of Ohio, was, on the od inst. lost in the House of Representatives of that State on a vote for engrossment—31 to 37.

KENTUCKY U. S. SENATOR. - Both Houses of the choice. After the first ballet, Gov. Metcalf was

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Woodworth.

From our own Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday evening, Feb. 6.

tensity of astonishment had subsided, and members

scovered the use of their faculties, many proposi-

tions were submitted to the consideration of the

House. Mr. Houston of Ala, seems to think that

as there was no record on the books of Gov. YELL'S

resignation, there was no Vacancy, and consequent-

To the Editor of The Pribune: There have lately appeared in many of the City

such motive or purpose as is assumed above. [Ed.

Revisers of our Legal Practice.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 6. The House resolution to vote thanks to Gen. TAYLOR was reported with verbal amendments. Mr. CLARK said that it had been suggested that Gen. Wooz, although not present at the battles. ought not to be omitted. His course and conduct had met general approbation. Mr. SPENCER agreed with the suggestion, and the resolution was recomitted for amendment.

The House resolutions relative to the transportaon of emigrants were received and sent to the

ommittee on Commerce.
The House resolution appointing a Committee to visit Clinton Co. Prison was concurred in having been amended by extending the inquiry into the conduct of the officers and the management of the

funds. Adjourned. ASSEMBLY. A bill was reported taxing Richmond Co. with the expenses Orange Co. has been put to for trying

POLLY BODINE The House went into Committee of the Whole on the School bills, but rose and reported progress without taking any question for the purpose of taking up the bill concerning passengers and ves-sels coming to New York. Without going through sels coming to New York. Without going through the bill the Committee rose and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The report of the minority of the Commissioners to locate the New York and Eric Railroad was re-

The suit of CROSWELL against FRENCH & Cas tiff of \$500 damages.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7, 10 P. M. The mail as far south as New-Orleans is in, but t contains nothing farther from the army, nor any

thing else of especial interest. There has been no result arrived at in the Ken tucky election for Senator. The canvassing stands

the same as at the last accounts. The Washington telegraphic line is not in opera-

XXIXth CONGRESS .. Second Session

SENATE .... Feb. 6. 1847. Mr. Dix presented the preamble and resolutions from the Legislature of the State of New York, with regard to the existing war with Mexico. and in opposition to the establishment of slavery in newly acquired territories.

Mr. Baony offered a resolution declaring that the said resolutions transmitted from the Legislature of New York were in contravention of the principles of the Constitution of the United Statas, and op-posed to those States wherein slavery already

exists.

The three million bill to assist in the negotiation of peace with Mexico was taken up.

REVERDY JOHNSON made a speech in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. Cass remarked that he should vote against that of Mr.

is own amendment; likewise against that of Mo BERRIEN, and any other that might be offered to

Mr. MOREHEAD procured the floor for Monday. After which, the Senate went into Executive ession, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES.

Mr. THOMAS W. NEWTON of Arkansas, made his

appearance and took his seat.
On motion of Mr. RATHEUN, the House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills, Mr. GAR RET DAVIS in the Chair.
On the bill for the relief of Lieut, Thomas Wign. ART, Mr. WENTWERTH of Illinois, proceeded to make a speech in reply to the attack in the Union of yesterday, which accused him of having "deserted the Democratic ranks, and uniting with the opposi-

ion party and opposing the measures of the Ad-ninistration for the prosecution of the War." Mr. W. was finally declared to be out of order, and his remarks were suspended.

A number of private bills were considered, and Mr. McKay, from the Committee on Ways and

Means, reported a bill for the payment of any in-terest which might fall due on the public debt, which was read three times and passed. Resolutions were presented from the State Legis-latures of New York and Pennsylvania, against the

extension of Slavery in newly acquired territories. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill making appropriations for Revolutionary ensions was reported. A bill was reported and read twice, to increase

the number of troops composing the marine power Likewise a bill granting the privilege to Indiana and Illinois, of improving the navigation of Wabash river. Adjourned.

Light House Bill.

The House Committee on Commerce has reported a bill making the following appropriations for the building and repairing of Light Houses, &c. MAINE.—For building light-houses at Little river, 5,000; do at Mount Dosert rock \$15,000; do at Prosect harbor, \$5,000; Spindle on South breaker, near White Head light, \$300; Buoys on Trundy's reef and

Broad Cove rock, \$2,000.

NEW HAMPSHIEF.—Whale's Back, inclusive of a former appropriation for a breakwater to protect that light-louse, \$23,000.

MASSACHUSKTR.—For a beacon on the Tolkholmer, \$50,000 | light-house on Minot's rock, in Boston harbor, \$20,000; buoys in Welfleet harbor. Westport harbor, and Buzzard's Bay, \$2,000 | light boat on light house at the Sow and Pigs, \$10,000; buoys on Hatse's rock, Mill rock, Rockport, &c. Brant point, &c. £0,000; buoy on Ben's shoal, \$300 | buoys-boats on Tuckermuck shoal, and Sandy Point Rip, \$300; repairs to causeway at Edgartown, \$5,000. town, \$5,000.

CONNECTION.—Light house on Fisher's Island Sound, \$5,000; beacon on South-west ledge, New Haven har-

CONNECTICUT.—Light house on Fisher's Island Sound, \$5,000; beacon on South-west ledge, New Haven harbor, \$1,000; thight-house at the entrance New Haven harbor, \$10,000, buoys on Moulton's ledge, New London harbor, Bartlett's Reef, Great Goshen Reef, &c. \$720; to complete sea wall for the protection of the light house on Fair Weather Island, \$10,000.

Rifork Island, \$10,000.

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Rifork Island, \$10,000.

NEW YORK, Halph-house at Cattaraugus creek, \$3,600; on Execution rocks, Long Island sound, \$25,000; beacon on Sandy Hook, \$300; on south side Staten Island, \$300; beacen lights on the river St. Lawrence, at the passage of the "Thousand Isles," head of the Narrows, Low Rock Islet, and the shoal below Crossover Island, \$6,000; light-house on Teller's point, Hudson river, \$4,000.

\*PENNSYLVANIA.—Light-house on the Brandywine shoals, \$30,000. icals, \$30,000. New Jessey.—Beacons at the corner stake between

New Jesser.—Beacons at the corner Elizabethtown Point and Shorter's Island, and at Shorter's Island, Sciool lighthouse southend of Tucker's beach, \$6,000; huory New Inlet, near Tuckerton, \$50; buoys in Little Egg Harbor, \$400.

DELAWARE.—Buoys to mark the channels discovered by the Coast Surveyors in Delaware Bay, \$3,300.

Masyland.—Beacon-light, Greenbury point, Annapolis, \$1500.

is \$1,500.

Viscinia.—Bouy on Sand Shoal Inlet \$100

North Carolina.—Light house on Boddy's Island, \$12,000; floating light, off Brandt Island, \$15,000.

SOUTH Carolina.—Light-house on South Island, \$5,000; at the entrance of Santee River, \$5,000; buoys in Bull's Bay and Santee River, \$5,000; become at Charleston Bar, \$5,000.

Gronoita.—Repairs of the beacon upon the "Oyster beds' in Savannah River, \$2,000; small tower, &c. cast end Long-Island and cast end of Fig Island, Savannah, \$5,000; buoy at Sapelo Inlet, \$100.

Floatina.—Light-house at Cary's Fort Reef, \$30,000; do. on Egmont Key, Tampa Bay, \$10,000; do. at Cape Canaversi, \$12,000; do. light-house at Cape St George,

Canaversi, \$12,000; do. light-house at Cape St. George, \$8,000; do. at Cape St. Biss, \$5,000; do. at Cape St. George, \$8,000; do. at Key West. \$12,000; buoy on "Rebecca Shoal," \$300; screw-pile light-house on Sand Key, \$20,000.

Missassippi.—Light-house on Merrill's shell bank, \$12,000; do. at Riloxi, \$12,000.

Locustana.—Light-house on the flow is the standard of the standard of

AN.—Light-house at Monroe, \$3,000; do. at Clin-Michigan — light done as Wagoshance, \$25,000; do at ton river, \$3,000; do. near Wagoshance, \$25,000; do at Point au Barques, Sagina w Bay, \$5,000; do, at De Tour, \$5,000; do, at White Fish Point, Lake Superior, \$5,000

FREEMAN THE MURDERER.-The Supreme Court, recently in session at Albany, granted a new trial to Freeman the negro lately convicted of the murder of the Van Nest family at Auburn.

a close observation of Nature's laws.

De Our Difficulty with Brazil has we understand, been satisfactorily adjusted by Mr. Buchanan, our Secretary of State, and Chevalier The Albany Atlas says the trial will take place in Cayuga County, but one of the Auburu papers says | Gaspar José de Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister at Washington. The dispatches containing the terms it is to be removed to Oneida County. of adjustment, it is said, will be taken out in the S. ship Northampton which will sail in a day or the American Journal of Homospucky, ably edited by Drs. two. Krasy and Snow, are many excellent articles embody-Hon. WILLIAM L. Goodis has accepted the ing facts that weigh strongly in favor of this peculiar Whig nomination for Congress in the Vth District branch of medicinal practice, a careful consideration and trial of which must commend it to universal atten-

tion. The able manner in which the Editors answer the It is understood that the Committee of Conobjections raised against Homeopathy is a guaranty of their confidence in it, derived from long experience and ference appointed from each brach of Congress, to consider upon the Ten Regiment Bill, will report on Mon

A gentieman, who left Frankfort yesteday morning, says it was reported there that Garret Davis would be put in nomination to-day. A letter from Frankfort, dated on Friday evening, says that Judge Robertson is also spoken of. [Louisville Jour.] Washington City is, at this time, bonored with the presence of three of America's most talented author-case.—Mrs. L. it. Sigourney, Mrs. A. L. Phelps, being formed, with a capital of \$100,000, for the purpose of erecting a cotton factory here."

Arrival of Hon. Thos. W. Newton of Ark .- A Knife and Fork Question-A way to Prevent Sensation thereupon-Mr. R. Johnson's Steech in the Senate-Mr. Ashmun-Mr. ions-Mr. Bledgett on Monapoly.

Jons—Mr. Blodgett on Monopoly.

Relatious with the Old World—Sodden Advances in Prices—500,000 barrels of Flour locked up—A million of Eggs. Homs. he.—Nov-York and Albany Relitrosition England and Albany Ratiroad—Millions of Deliars from Europe—Perishable Fright—Changer Fare and Freight—The Canal too small—Fiver 140 cents Freight—Keep on the Tolk—State Agricultural Soliety—Sufferings of our Mechanics—A soliah Inter-to-What will the New York Statem say?—Let Polk Do. Song their Nonecome.

Correspondence of The Tribune. The appearance of Thos. W. Newros in the House to-day, claiming a seat as Whig Representative from Arkansas, created no little sensation .-Various opinions as to the best mode of disposing of him agitated the political majority. A cold tre-mor convulsed tife limbs of all. As soon as the in-

Correspondence of The Tribune. ALBANY, Feb. 3, 1847.

I earnestly desire the attention both of the buyer and of the seller—the merchant who ships produce Regiments of Regulars about to be raised for the ensuday becoming more and more open to our Western staple productions-and the mechanic, or other it. In a War just and necessary-that is, strictly defender who has to buy in our city markets all sive-a man should never heed sacrifices and privations; ly Arkansas should not be represented in the House! So thought one of his colleagues, whose name is not familiar to me. Mr. RATHBUN, of our

Winter of a rise in the British or other foreign mar-kets, the quantity that may be shipped at New-York and Boston, will not, as it is now doing, raise name is not taminar to me. Mr. AATHRON, of our State, preferred the reference of Mr. Nawton to the Committee on Elections, as a kind of half way measure of diplomacy. He evidently was unprepared to encounter the phenomenon. Mr. Simpon and Mr. Burn of S. C. represent South Carolina, whose Democracy is more liberal, and they recommended the bold fact of his admission, leaving to the Committee of Elections the configuration of the Committee of the Commit part of this State, and cannot get to it.

There is a way by which immense quantities of butter eggs, fresh mest, peaches and other fruit, &c. &c. may be speedily brought to the seaboard, to Tray, to Albany to Boston, &c. and for exportation, and it is for the in-

mended the bold fact of his admission, leaving to fit the Committee of Elections the pro-formal examination of his receiptible.

And so it was done. Those W. Newton was sworm as member of the House, and is entitled to all the house and privileges thereunto appearance of his proci responsibility. Being Arkansas he must feel all the importance of his proci responsibility. Being Arkansas is entitled to exponsibility. Being Arkansas is entitled to expose the service of the community that the way should be opened, in the work of the common that the service of the community that the way should be opened to his proci responsibility. Being Arkansas is entire delegations in the lower House, he need not fear divided councils. He will be to himself a caucus, and a decree. His enjoyment of Parliamentary honors may but endure a lunar revolution. temporary even as tank it will constitute an indeble record in the annual of his State, and in so much Arkansas may gain what the ruling party has lost.

After the admission of Mr. Newton, the House resolved itself into Committee, and took up the Private Calendar. An attempt was made to take up the bill for the relief of the heirs of Daniel. D. Toorkins, the House, however, evined no disposition to gratify the representatives of that ancient "Democrat."

Mr. Revender Johnson engaged the attention of the Sonate in an eloquent speech on the \$3,00,000 for Peace bill.

The ignominy of purchasing a Peace attaches not to the Opposition. The war is a measure of the Administration, a war, hispittons in the war that requires it. We can liste nathing the provided the provided here and cannot fail to add to the reputation the eloquent speech on the \$3,00,000 for Peace bill.

The ignominy of purchasing a Peace attaches not to the Opposition. The war is a measure of the Administration, even if a Peace no more creditable to the Executive than the war that requires it. We can liste nathing the provided the provided here to the Executive than the war that requires it. We can liste nathing the provi the Committee of Elections the pro-formal exami-nation of his credentials.

And so it was done. Thos. W. Newton was sworn in as member of the House, and is entitled

Railroad alongside until the Canal was so competely from over that not a boat could more on its surface.

5. That, as the Canal debt is not yet paid off, and as the whole State is responsible for its full payment, it was but just that freight passing on the Railroad, which would otherwise have passed on the Canal (if not sent down the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, or by some other route) should pay to the Canal fund the same tolls as if it had passed on the Canal which if it did the Canal fund. newspapers two or three different communications over the signature of Jacob Harvey, is relation to remittances wherein the writer states the large amount remitted by should pay to the Canal, which if it did, the Canal fund passed on the Canal, which if it did, the Canal fund would be the gainer, because much produce that is perishable would be sent that is not now sent in any way, and merchandise would be conveyed to the West at suitable seasons.

6. That the Railroad line could never supercede the been done without any parade of committees, call, or public meeting. Whether that was intended for a fling

at the effort the public are now making to raise funds for the aid of the Poor in Ireland, I know not; but it is cer-

at suitable seasons.

6. That the Railroad line could never supercede the Canals. It is now allowed to carry freight all Winter, during which it does not carry 7000 tons, which is less than two days freight on the Canal.

7. That if it was intended to provide for the suiden demands caused by foreign commerce, and operating upon prices in the Eastern parts of the State and in New-England, the sooner the Legislature took up and decided this matter the better. The Railroad companies propose to put on 100 eight-wheel freight cars, as a daily line from this city to Buffalo, to lay down heavy rails, and fully to prepare to convey such freight as they can afford to carry at all seasons; and if the public are to benefit by such arrangements, the sooner this question is decided the better. If not, than it would be meless to go to the immense expense necessary to carry freight and passengers at reduced rates, and in increased quantities.

6. That the citate Agricultural Society had memorialized the Legislature on this subject, and that their reported deliberations in that chamber, and their resolutions, shewed that they considered the improvement now desired to be of vital importance to the farmer.

9. That while prices are rising, and the poor suffering on the seaboard, at this inclement season of the year, there are 75,000 barrels Flour at Rordalo, waiting the opening of the Canals, MONTHS MENCE, also 150,000 barrels at Rochester, and in all, 400,000 barrels waiting a foreign or home markot, most of which was on the line before navigation closed last Fall, but the Canal could not take it along.

Mr. Suraway [1 think it was him] added, in the If this gentleman would refer to the amounts remitted y individuals here to their relatives and friends in Ire sy individuals need to the same of the same of amine or scar-sity of provisions existed in that country, he would be convinced that all this last year's large remittance was not specially sent to the Poor, but to relatives, perhaps onvinced that all this last year's large reminiance of a perial points of the poor, but to relatives, perhaps any of them above the reach of want.

The facts that a large portion of the People of Ireland have no near relatives here to send them relief, and that nany Americans and natives of other countries have been all possible to be derived from a public call. The appeal comes, as the names of the committees will show, troin men of all parties and creeds, and bears no appearance of a political cheming, or notoricty socking.

If Mr. Harvey will give nothing save to his own triends in Ireland, let him not cavil at those who will.

A Native or Isaaland.

We believe the writer of the above has misunderstood Mr. Harvey, who, we trust, had no there a

FRIEND GREELEY: Do not fail to place before Mr. SHUMWAY [I think it was him] added, in the our Legislature the all-important subject of select ing three such Revisers as will go for a thorough and general reform in our Judiciary System. It then time to open every avenue for our vast Western ing three such Revisers as will go for a thorough

the public fail on this point, the main benefits and blessings to be derived from our Constitutional Convention are lost. And now it depends upon the three gentlemen that the Legislature may select. I have seen the names of several gentlemen selected as the best persons, and they tave been, all that I have noticed, of the Legal Profession. Does it follow that none but a lawyer is capable of jidging of Law and Equity 1 know it makes no differencess to the Profession. If they wish for a reform, they can't go annies of reforming our present system; and as our Legislature is composed in good part of farmers, merchants and mechanics, who well understand what their constituents expect of them, they can't farmers, merchants and mechanics, who well understand what their constituents expect of them, they can't farmers, merchants and mechanics, who well understand what their constituents expect of them, they can't farmers a speedy conveyance for perishance and possibly some of the members have enjoyed some of the bleesings of the present system.

sent system; and as our Legislature is composed in good part of farmers, merchain and mechanics, who well in derestand what their constituents expect of them, they know well the less of thousands that are to be benefied by a reform—and possibly some of the biesent system; as to make them understand the necessity of a general reform. I would see one more, Do not be deceived to as to make them understand the necessity of a general reform. I would see one more, Do not be deceived to the member the million that has been called Legal Practice, which are necessary to the same that has been called Legal Practice, which are newhore the half of the hard that has been called Legal Practice, which are newhore the Law or Equity, but well seasoned with costs in the end. J. B. S.

\*\*Business, Markets, &c. in Pittsaburgh.\*\*

Correspondence of The Tribune.

\*\*Prinsulature, Feb. 2 1847.

\*\*FRIEND GREELEY: Data Sir: The late news by the Hibernia has completely unsettled our market for Cotton, Flour, Bacon and Lard. Tennessee Cotton is now held at life. Flour sells from wagons at \$1.5 Bacon dec. To the late of the cotton is now held at life. Flour sells from wagons at \$1.5 Bacon dec. To peaches, feathers, &c. \$1.50.

Cheeces, in boxes &c., koil Burley, and the sell of the state of the state

FROM JANAICA -Advices from Kingston to the tive to property. A correspondent of the Baltimore Pa-triot says the storm did not last more than two or three 18th M. state that the emigrant saip Barossa, of 800 tons, with Coolies on board destined for Salt river or Black river, was wrecked on the 12th inst. of Port Morant. No lives were lost.

Dr. Cordova's intelligencer, reviewing the business of the past year, and speaking of the prospects of the present one, says:

"The prospects for 1847 are at accessing promising. the charitable around them. The same storm was fe with great severity at Havre de Grace, where consider

ent one, says:

"The prospects for 1847 are at present promising—
It is expected that the crops will in a great degree exceed those of 1846, and that, consequently, there will
be a greater amount of money in circulation and ilarger consumption of imported provisions." POET OF ALBANY -From the annual Report of the Harbor Master of this city, made to the Legislature yesterday, we learn that the number of vessels arriving at and departing from the said port during the year 1346, was 1846, was—
413 sloops — 2,308 tons | 80 freight barges11,846 tons |
281 schooners — 19,002 — 14 scows — 733 — 48 steambasts — 17,156 — 71,011

A MURDER IN STAFFORD, COSS.—A drunken negro called at the house of a Mr. West, in Stanford Springs, on Monday last, and made disturbance. Mr. W. turned him out of doors. He caught up an ax at door and struck Mr. W. on the forebead, cleaving his nose down, and breaking the skull between the eyes. The surgeon declared it to be a fatal case. The negro has been examined and bound over to the County Court for trial.

[Hartford Times, Feb. 5.

Court Calendar....This Dept. Ciacurt Court.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, Common Pleas—Part 1.—Nos. 71, 35, 37, 75, 77, 81, 80, 91, 47, 93, 85, 11, 3, 5, 65, 67, 9, 79, Part 2.—Nos. 80, 112, 28, 64, 88, 96, 138, 52, 108, 116, 188, 146, 178, 166, 290, 84.

SUPRRIOR COURT-Nos. 20, 37, 12, 50, 52, 53 to 57, 59.

CITY ITEMS.

Last night about nine it com ing, and soon a pure white carpet lay on the frozen and disfigured earth, and the large flakes falling gently as a good man's words hid more and more the foul and ugly ets. Soon enough this delicate disguise and apology of Nature will disappear in mod and dirty slosh anch deep, just as good men's words often bring only reproach and ignominy upon them, nevertheless they flow into the general currents and contribute to future

Gen. ARLINGTON BENNET, of Long Island.

we learn, has volunteered to command one of the Ten

ment is now waging; and we think he who relinquishes

the comforts of an elegant and bounteous home like

of a camp, and the bullets of rancheros, evinces lack of self-possession, to say nothing of common sense. econd discourse upon the subject: "The only true Worship of God in the System of Christianity is found in the Catholic Church." He took the position that there were three revelations made by Ged to man; the first to Adam the second to Moses and the third by Christ to the Apostles. In each of those revelations there was a sacrifice or outward form of worship or-dered by God. God commanded the Jews to build a temple in which there was a public sacrifice offered up to Him. To preserve the Jewish religion unconta nated in the intercourse of the Jews with other nations sacrifice was prohibited from being offered out of the temple. Their religion was thus preserved untainted by the idolatry which surrounded them. Christ established and wine as his body and blood, and told his Apostles to do so in commemoration, thereby constituting them his priests. Dissenters say that Catholics receive their doc-trine from the Fathers. Such is not the case. The Fathers who are considered in the light of true wit nesses, did no more than bear testimony to future gen erations to the doctrines of the early Christians. The learned gentleman then proved from a work of St. Justin Martyr of the second century that the Catholic Church in his time had the same external form of worship which it possesses at the present day. St. Irenseus also bore testimony to the doctrines of the Catholic Church. St. Cyprisn declares that Melchisedeck ber a resemblance to Christ, as the Psalmist says, " and he is Priest forever according to the order of Melchisedeck." proving sufficiently this outward form of worship. He was not a Priest according to the order of Asron, whose sacrifice was a bloody one, but according to that of sacrifice of Christ at his last supper was not a bloody

one and is to be perpetuated to the end of time in the

might wish to investigate the matter to obtain "The

sition of the truths of Catholicity. It had been assert-

ed by the enemies of the Catholic belief that it is inimi-

cal to civil liberty and opposed to the principles of re-

publican government. This, it was argued, is not so, for the Catholic offers up his prayer on the altar of God for

the prosperity of this country, the happiness of its peo-

Dr. Ryder recommended those who

the prosperity of this country, the happiness of its peo-ple, and that the hand of God's vengeance may be avert-ed from our countrymen, and that they may live and die in peace and happiness. Dr. Ryder then expressed his thanks and the gratitude of the poor whom he said were greatly relieved by the contributions of the audiyears old, was on Saturday taken from a brothel by a police officer; at the request of her parents, Justice Os orne entrusted her to the care of Mrs. Foster, the mamight be reclaimed. It is to be hoped that she may be saved freed of stains already suffered, and restored to of respect and usefulness. But wheretone is saved a thousand are lost. It is not an exaggeration to say that there are fifteen thousand prostitutes in this city—fit-teen thousand women whom God sent upon the earth to make life beautiful, lovely, glorious, but whom society. either directly or indirectly, has condemned to shame and misery unutterable, has ruined, body and soul. For this festering mass of humanity, this most foul and fatal corruption, legislators and divines know no remedy. It is facility, if not explicitly confessed, that prostitution is a necessary evil. The brothel is thus a regularly estab-lished and recognized social institution. In cities gen-erally it is a matter of notoriety that one eighth of the temale population of suitable age are prostitutes pubcly, to say nothing of those who are secretly so. This is the horrible fact, plainly stated. Men with sisters, with wives and mothers, women who know what Wo manhood should be, is not this world, with its religion its charities, its education, its wealth and its splendor, infernal! Can there be a hell of greater evil or more

COMPLIMENTARY BALL.-We are informed that of the members of the Fire Department intend giving a complimentary ball to Mr. George H. Ramppen on the 16th inst. at Castle Garden. Mr. R. is an old fireman and Canal-st he lost all his property and was thus deprived of the means of supporting a large family who are de-pendant upon him. We trust that the firemen generally well as all those who appreciate the worth of their

by the General Temperance Council to take measures to prevent the repeal of the Excise Law of 1845, and to state that they have already secured over 30,000 names. The names of 6,500 gentlemen were presented to the Legislature on Friday last. 3,161 ladies were to the Legislature on Friday last. 3,161 ladies were forwarded to be presented on Saturday. This Monday morning the names of 6,000 gentlemen and 3,000 ladies are on their way in possession of a member of the Legislature. On Wednesday next-10,000 more ladies and gentlemen will be forwarded by special delegation. The Committee have reason to believe that petitions are yet out with thousands of signatures to them, and they request that the friends of the measure who have these petitions, will return them to the Organ office in the course of to-day, and obtain fresh blanks, as the Committee desire to keep this matter before the Legislature until it shall be convinced that the people of New York City are determined that a law so democratic in itself, and so loudity called for by the best interests of humanity, SHALL NOT BE REPEALED—and that the unjust exclusion of this city from its operations will not be submitted to. Briog in your petitions.

JOHN W. OLIVER,

A. C. FLANAGAN,

Committee.

D. LEAL.

LEGISLATIVE LEARNING-SICKLES AND SHAKS-FEARE.—New-York has at last reason to be proud of her distinguished democratic representative. Sickles, if great at nothing else, is both great and original at Shakseare, as witness the following legislative report:

ritic and philosopher, Mr. Hudson. There is as much stuff in it as he needs to make at least one lecture of. t is suggested that Mr. Sickles is indebted for this new eading to Windust's sign, on which the passage in question st ands as a motto. We indignantly repel this in

as Lucy Neal, which, though of acgre origin, seem to come from the very heart of Nature.

as Lucy Neal, which, though of acgro origin, seem to come from the very heart of Nature.

Frequency Word, "is about to take up his residence in this City. His violin and rare stories will be missed by the paople of Stony Brook: but the fact is, he owes it to the arts to be more industrious hereafter in his profession than he has been for several years past. By coming to this City, he will find it more difficult to waste his time; for to live among pictures begets a passion for creating them."

Phonography.—We are happy to hear that our teachers are at length convinced of the necessity of becoming sequainted with this useful art. Upward of fifty professional teachers have already obtained tickets to the class which Mr. Boyle commences on Tuesday evening. His lecture at the Rutger's Female Institute on Friday night was well attended, and the impression made was decidedly good.

By A. B. B. B. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. B. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. B. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. B. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, wholesale and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, and 7 Breaded and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, wholesale and retail, by a shall will have been decided as by Original and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, will be procayed and also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per bodies, and 7 Per without and the effect of which will be defered on the defered and retail, by A. B. B. D. Sands, will be procayed as the first state of them of the middle should be pre

COMPOSTABLE PROCESSION-Five handred was ons, driven by farmers of Putnam county, are coming in procession to Newcastle next week, loaded with great variety of creature consolations produced on the farms of that county last season. At Newcastle the cargoes will be transferred to the cars of the Harlen Railroad and brought in triumph to this city.

The Temperance reform is still progressing The officers of the E. L. Snow Social Union, No. 2 were installed on Friday evening last at Thalian Hall or Grand et and 31 members initiated in the presence of the Grand Council and the members of Union No. 1. very large audience attended this interesting ceremes These Unions are composed of true hearted men and women, engaged in the great cause of Temperator and Repayplence.

ing campaign in Mexico. Such an offer argues unfitness for the post, and we trust be will on reflection withdraw BURGLARY.-The store No. 635 Broadway, kent by Mrs. Jarvis, was entered Saturday morning by means of false keys, and and robbed of about \$300 work of but such is not the character of the war our Governfancy silk goods, ribbons, laces, &c. No arrest.

> ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE TELEGRAPH WIRE Sergeants Sweeny and Cabree, of the 16th district, rdsy morning about 4 o'clock, discovered a un with a rope thrown over the wires of the Telegraph in the Eighth-avenue, trying to break them. On discover ing the policeman, the scamp incontinently out sick leaving the rope behind him.

> Rev. Dr. Highee of Trinity Church is going to Europe for a year on account of his health. The vestry of the Church provide for the expenses.

> FOUND DEAD .- Seneca Stewart, who, not many years ago, was a wealthy and respectable merchant in this City, was found dead in his room, at No. 21 Bowers, on Saturday. He died in utter and wretched poverty.

> Suspicion or Asson .- A man by the name of Lyman Ackley, was on Saturday arrested on suspicion of having put fire to the sosp factory in Eighteenth at

The Committee appointed at the meeting of Fri.

thousands of Ireland, are to meet this evening at the CITY CHARTER.-The Common Council have voted that the amended Charter of this City shall not be

lay to take measures to afford relief to the starving

submitted to the people for their adoption. Perhaps the Legislature will not agree to this. Things in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.

The old Bonaparte mansion, which was bought of the ax king of Spain by Mr. Swain out of the probate of his world renowned panacea, is to yield to the spain of progress, and, though one of the finest massions in the city, the work of demolition has commenced, for the creation of a large building which will bring in an inmense rental.

I looked at a shad to day from the Southern waters but "poverty, not my will," consented to let the lost surface.

I saw a letter from A. A. Adams, the tragedian, this PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.

suffice. It saw a letter from A. A. Adams, the tragedian this morning. As the Western papers have ineflectually trial their best to drown him, the inference arguing from the adage is that a more exalted fate awaits him. It any of your German Whig citizens desire a paper from our city published in the language of the faderiad. I recommend to them the State Post, which is one didted with great ability. The editors are men of them, who have studied our forms of government and become enabled to distinguish the dross of pretended. Democray from the pure ore of Republicantism. It is a marked feature of the political times in our State that most the German papers are advocating Whig measures, seas of them having discarded Loco Foccisies entirely. Or adopted fellow citizens, who come among us with hearts warmed toward the most liberal views of democrate freedom, may for a time be deceived by the professions of our antagonists, but the mists are dispelled as the light of uprising truth dawns upon them.

The Ragged Schools of London have set our citizens to work to establish similar charities, and they have a ready begun to produce their benefits. There will be a public meeting on Monday in relation to this interesting subject and I wish it God speed!

The active demand and high prices, which have obtained since the European news, have brought large supplies of agricultural products into the market. A natural effect has been to produce a less setive demand and fall in prices. All these articles have become comparatively quiet, except corn.

In Flour the sales this week are to extent of 25.00 bbls, against 38,000 the preceeding week under the first excitement of the foreign news. The prices, howers. i saw a letter from A. A. Adams, the tragedism this

In Flour the sales this week are to extent of 20,000 bils. against 38,000 the preceding week under the first excitement of the foreign news. The prices, however, have continued firm and no good brand has been sold below \$6, at which the week closes firmly, the fisse brands for city uge ruling proportionably higher.

Of Wheat 30,000 bushels are the extent of the week's sales, consisting of prime white Fenn. at 1 43 to 1374 and reds at 1 35 to 1 37 from store.

The market is entirely bare of Rye and Rye Flour is heid nominally at 4 75.

70,500 bushels Corn have been sold this week and about one third of this has been exported—the expet demand having been limited only by scarcity of vessal. The week opened at 85 to 16 cts. but toward the sife did the large supplies coming in caused the market is give way to 35 to 85, and to-day I quote 80 to 85 cts. first and round Pennsylvania. Corn Meal closus at 450, which is a decline of an eighth, though sale are still made for delivery here after at the highest prices.

Outs have been scarce here for a long time from this State, they bring 38 to 40 and Southern 374, perhaps a fraction higher.

There is a manifest improvement here in Grossies generally—particularly in Sugar and Molasses. Coffee has realized no advance, but is firmly held at the highest last quoted prices. Sugars are up from i to i, with active sales. I quote N. Orleans 74 to 74; clarified Matan.

has realized no advance, but is firmly held at the highest last quoted prices. Sugars are up from i to i, with ac-tive sales. I quote N. Oriesna 7 i to 7i; clarified Matan-zas 9i to 10; brown Cienfuegos 6i to 6i, from lowest grades to middling quality, Brazil white 7i to 3; brown 5i to 6i, and Muscavado Cieufuegos 7i to 7i. The high-est quotations cannot be considered fairly established, but sales at 4 mos. have been made thereas. Molacon

est quotations cannot be considered fairly exactuates. But sales at 4 mos have been made thereat. Molasses N. Orleans 33 cts. on time: part of a lot from Cleafegos afloat at 25 cts. time. There are now several vessels due with cargos in part of Nolasses, all of which is taken but taken in part of Nolasses, all of which is taken but taken but taken. But generally the market is firm with moderate sales, but generally the market is firm with moderate sales, good middling and middling fair may renew last week's quotations.

Provisions are generally held for higher prices, and I note but few sales which are at improved rates.

Pig Lead is held at advance of 1.

Clover Seed continues high, ranging from \$5 to \$5 to account of searcity—an increased supply would reduce it to \$4 75. Furthasers from your city for experiment defined our market. It is scarce at the West.

Our people already begin to surmise what the tenor of mext European advices may be, and some articles will be held until it is satisfactorily accretained how the January markets in Eugland have maintained themselves—Such is particularly the case with Beef and Pork, and to some extent with Rice, which French demand may influence.

Sales or Stocks—First Board and After Kard-

to some extent with Rice, which French demand any influence.

BALES OF STOCKS—First Beard and After Beard—
2000 Girard, in lots, at 11; cash, 11; a5 wn, and 11; b5, 10 Navg, b5, 37; 1900 Read Bds, 73; 25 Bear Mead, 21; 15,000 U S. cs., 56, (Tuesday) 101; 7 Minchill, 70; 25 Et Bk Tenn, 51; 504 Lehigh Int, 55; 2000 St 5s, (Tuesday) 174; 7000 Tex 8s, b5, 26; 100 Vicks, 8; 6000 Tex notes, 17; 10 Navg, b5, 37; 50 Vicks, b5, 8; Second Board and After Beard—800 Navg Co, b5, 82; 1000 do 36, 73, 81 S Bk, 49, cash; 20 Girard, 11;; 25 Navg, b5, 36; 36 Harrisburg, 27; 100 Morristowen, 9; 6 Girard, 11; 100 Morris Canal, cash, 10; 5 Bear Mead, 7; 4000 Readig Bds, b5, 725; 2000 Tex 8; et bds, 25; 100 Read, b5, 31; 80 Girard, 114; 100 do, b5 wn, 11; 100 Read, b5, 31;

Business Notices.

To Tailons.—Wented, an experienced Cutter, to when a liberal salary will be given. Address B. M. Astor Hoss, with name and residence. Now IS THE TIME TO ADVENTURE -All those with

wish to have country merchants call on them-who wish to let them know where they are, and what they have to sell, can do so in a cheaper manner than ever by calling at V. E. PALMER'S Advertising Agency, Tri

tion st ands as a motto. We indignantly repel this in sinustion. The representative of New-York does not need to go to eating house signs for his Shakspearean quotations.

Musical.—If it is only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, it is a pretty long walk from the Italian Opera to the Albamra, where Christy's Ethiopian Minstrels are now performing, but it is a walk worth taking. We heard them the other night and were never more amused. Their performances are as unexceptionable as they are laughable. Among them are some undenlable artists; the gentleman who plays upon the bones is a thorough virtuose, and imitates De Meyer to perfection. If you wish to have a hearty laugh go and hear them. They sing also one or two simple, pathetic sones, such as Lucy Neal, which, though of negro origin, seem 10 THE REIGN OF CENTHENTS and other external by

This is an entirely new reading and we recomme bune Buildings.

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